

TARIFF AND AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE

by

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with the aid of the Research Staff of the Foreign Policy Association

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INTRODUCTION

THE tariff bill, introduced in the House of Representatives on May 7 by Chairman Hawley of the Ways and Means Committee, was passed on May 28 by an overwhelming vote of 264 to 147—only after a substantial upward revision of rates had been made on the bill as reported by the committee. It is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate, and friends of the bill hope for favorable action by the Senate before the close of the present session.

This bill, which is officially described as "a bill to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes,"¹ is likely to have an important effect upon American foreign commerce, and therefore upon our relations with the countries with which we trade.

The bill pending in the Senate is designed to supersede the Fordney-McCumber tariff act of 1922. The reasons given for the revision are: first, to make readjustments to meet changed conditions of production and trade; and second, to provide more adequate protection for agriculture, which the Republican party promised at the 1928 election.

President Hoover, in his proclamation of March 7 and in his message to Congress of April 15, specifically requested that tariff changes be "limited" to these two objectives. The Ways and Means Committee, in a report accompanying the bill, expressed their profound satisfaction with the general operation of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act:

"It has restored confidence, rehabilitated industry, fostered agriculture, provided millions of wage earners with employment at higher wages than ever paid in the history of the world, and brought an unprecedented prosperity generally to our people. For the great majority of the articles for which it provided protection it is still efficient and sufficient."²

An imposing number of changes were incorporated, however, in the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. All of them, with a very few exceptions, were in an upward direction.

Although the tariff is recognized as a domestic matter, it is evident that such an upward revision will have important effects upon the commerce of many foreign nations. According to the committee:

"Foreign nations and producers have shown great interest in this readjustment, but since the tariff is a domestic matter, neither foreign officials nor the nationals of foreign nations were heard, except that representations of foreign governments were submitted through the State Department and made a part of our record. Persons not citizens of the United States but who are doing business in the United States were also heard. We appreciate the importance of our relations to foreign countries and that, under the comity of nations, our nationals have the privilege of trading in their territories as their nationals have of trading in ours; but we have believed that our first duty was to our own people and to maintenance of their prosperity."³

This report is concerned with the foreign rather than with the domestic aspects of tariff readjustments. It attempts to show the position of the United States in international commerce, and to estimate the effects of the proposed tariff changes upon our trade with particular countries.

2. *A Report to Accompany H. R. 2667*, Report No. 7, p. 3, 71st Congress, 1st Session.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

1. *H. R. 2667*, 71st Congress, 1st Session.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

The position of the United States in the commerce of the world has changed completely since the pre-war period. The United States has passed out of the "infant industry" stage of its economic development. We are no longer a predominantly agricultural nation, dependent upon the outside world for capital and for manufactured products. On the contrary, we are now held up as the embodiment of modern industrialism, while the world looks askance at "American economic imperialism" and the "invasion of the Yankee dollar."

This change in the international economic position of the United States brings with it the responsibilities of power. Fifty years ago a revision of the American tariff would have passed unnoticed in the outside world; today it is an event of the greatest international concern, which may mean the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy in certain foreign communities largely dependent on the American market.

The flood of protests received by the State Department from foreign countries indicates the apprehension induced by the proposed tariff changes. The situation is complicated by foreign misunderstanding of our anomalous legislative procedure. In all European countries, and in most other foreign countries, the responsibility for foreign

policy and for fiscal policy is concentrated in the hands of the same authority. Tariff changes are thus made with an eye to their effect upon foreign countries and foreign policy generally. Under our constitutional system, however, foreign policies are initiated by the President, and carried out by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House of Representatives has little to do with either the initiation or the administration of foreign policy directly, but it is only in the House of Representatives that tariff legislation can be introduced. This makes for a lack of coordination between our foreign policy and our tariff policy, and it is difficult for foreigners to understand the essentially domestic nature of our tariff legislation.

THE TARIFF AND THE EXPORT BALANCE

No more concise statement of the position of the United States in world economy can be given than that afforded by the statistics of our foreign commerce. A study of these statistics reveals that since 1915 we have had an overwhelming export balance of merchandise and precious metals. The following table shows the volume of American merchandise imports and exports from 1913 to date:

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1913-1928⁴
(millions of dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total trade</i>	<i>Excess of exports</i>
1913	2,484	1,793	4,277	691
1914	2,114	1,789	3,903	324
1915	3,555	1,779	5,333	1,776
1916	5,483	2,392	7,874	3,091
1917	6,224	2,952	9,186	3,281
1918	6,149	3,031	9,180	3,118
1919	7,920	3,904	11,825	4,016
1920	8,228	5,278	13,506	2,950
1921	4,485	2,509	6,994	1,976
1922	3,832	3,113	6,945	719
1923	4,167	3,792	7,960	375
1924	4,591	3,610	8,201	981
1925	4,910	4,227	9,136	683
1926	4,809	4,431	9,240	378
1927	4,865	4,185	9,050	681
1928	5,129	4,091	9,220	1,038

4. *Our World in Trade in 1928*, Foreign Commerce Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, April, 1929.

After the outbreak of the European war, our hitherto small export balance—which served to pay current interest on foreign investments here—was swelled to enormous proportions as a result of the enhanced war-time demands of Europe. During the next few years, our exports not only paid off our foreign indebtedness, but enabled the United States Government to lend more than ten billion dollars to its allies. Although the cessation of the wartime demands reduced our enormously inflated export balance to more normal proportions, it has remained far above the pre-war level, and in 1928 stood at over a billion dollars. The indebtedness of foreigners to the United States, meanwhile, has been increased by approximately fifteen billion dollars of private American investments.

Our balance of trade in merchandise and precious metals, however, reveals only one aspect of our international commercial relations. In order to see the picture as a whole, it is necessary to take into account all the items in our balance of international payments, *e.g.* such “invisible” items as tourist expenditures, immigrant remittances and freight payments. When all goods and services are set one against the other, the United States is seen to have a net export balance, in 1927, of \$681,000,000. This represents the net amount by which American foreign investments grew during that year.⁵

THE HIGH TARIFF DILEMMA

While this export balance continues, it is clear that foreign countries are unable to make an economic settlement of their current and capital obligations to the United States. Any real settlement of these obligations would show itself in an import balance of goods and services. In other words, the only way that foreign countries are meeting their annual payments to the United States is by further increasing their indebtedness to this country.

In view of this situation, many critics of American tariff policy, both at home and

abroad, declare that the United States tariff stands in the way of a normal and equitable exchange of goods and services. According to their argument, unless we are prepared to receive from abroad goods and services in exchange for those we export, our exports are being sent out on credit. The indebtedness so created can ultimately be paid off only in goods and services. It would seem absurd, therefore, to set up artificial barriers against the receipt of those goods and services by which alone we may receive the benefit of our foreign loans. This argument derives additional point from the fact that the United States must receive, besides payment for her current exports, a large annual payment on account of war debts and previously acquired private indebtedness.

Whatever may be the merits of these arguments, they undoubtedly influence foreign attitudes toward American tariff policy. Considerable resentment is expressed against the country which insists upon the payment of war debts, and at the same time adopts a policy making that payment more difficult.

THE CASE FOR PROTECTION

On the other hand, defenders of the protectionist faith insist that tariff policy is strictly a matter of domestic concern. The United States is not, in fact, preventing the receipt of payments from abroad in the form of imports. More than 64 per cent of our imports come in duty free. The United States Government is merely exercising its undoubted right to decide which goods it will receive.

On the larger question of the ability of foreigners to pay, and of America to receive payments on war debts and private investments abroad, it may be argued in defense of the protectionist position that there is no danger in the fact that the United States is receiving certificates of indebtedness, or deferred payment; that this constitutes no problem, since there will ultimately take place, in the ordinary course of events, some change in the nature of world commerce resulting in an American import balance. Whether that change takes place now

5. *Balance of International Payments for 1927*, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

or a hundred years hence is a matter of no great importance. All modern business enterprise is conducted upon the basis of long-term credits; few industrial concerns would be able to liquidate their capital obligations at any given moment. Why, therefore,

must the United States be paid, or foreigners liquidate their debts to us in the form of goods and services immediately? Any private investor can liquidate his holdings at any time by selling them on the exchanges.

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF TARIFF CHANGES

More important than these general, and for the most part speculative considerations are the immediate effects of the proposed tariff changes on the commerce of countries from which we import. An attempt has been made in this report to analyze these effects in detail. The accompanying table, compiled from the *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*, for the year 1927, from *H. R. 2667*, and from the *Report to Accompany H. R. 2667*, lists the changes proposed in the rates on all specific commodities for which import figures could be obtained. It shows in every case how much of that commodity was imported in 1927; and whenever possible it gives the principal countries from which it came, and their percentage share in the total quantity imported. The table shows also the total duty collected on each commodity in 1927; the rate of duty charged under the Fordney-McCumber tariff act; and the rate proposed in the bill pending in the Senate. A glance at the last column, which indicates by a plus or a minus sign the direction of the revision, brings out clearly the general increase.

In examining this table, however, it must be kept in mind that the proposed act does no more than extend the principle embodied in the Fordney-McCumber act. The total amount of duty collected in 1927 amounted to \$574,839,000. (It is interesting to compare this with the net receipts from custom duties in the United Kingdom for the fiscal year 1927-1928, which amounted to £111,947,477, or about \$544,000,000. It should be observed, however, that £101,159,266 of this total was derived from revenue duties, as distinguished from protective duties.)

The following compilation brings out clearly certain international aspects of the proposed tariff revision. It shows, in the first place, which commodities and which countries will be most affected by the proposed tariff changes.

By far the most important changes affect agricultural products and provisions (Schedule 7), and sugar and molasses (Schedule 5).⁶ Tariff rates under these schedules are to be raised on very nearly all the commodities dutiable under the Fordney-McCumber tariff. In many cases the proposed rates are more than double the present rates. On garlic alone, the bill proposes to reduce the duty. The rates on meat, fresh vegetables, grains, milk, fruit and nuts have all been subjected to a sweeping upward revision.

A large part of the commodities thus affected come from countries in this hemisphere. Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Argentina supply most of our imports of meat, milk and cream, cheese, fish, poultry, grains and fresh vegetables. We import most of our fruit and nuts from Italy, Spain and China.

Canada will feel most the effects of the increased rates under the agricultural schedule. Canada is our best customer. In 1927 we exported more than \$845,000,000 worth of goods to Canada, while we imported only \$475,000,000 worth of Canadian products. In 1928 our exports to Canada were valued at \$916,000,000; our imports from Canada at \$488,000,000. The principal items in our trade with Canada in 1928 were:

6. The sugar tariff has been dealt with at length in Vol. V, No. 6 of the F. P. A. Information Service.

<i>Principal Exports to Canada</i>	(millions of dollars)
Iron and its products	233.9
Cotton and textiles	142.7
Machinery	87.3
Non-ferrous metals	55.3
Autos and parts	54.1
Fruits	34.4
Petroleum and gasolene	30.3

<i>Principal Imports from Canada</i>	(millions of dollars)
Newsprint and wood pulp	156.2
Lumber and pulpwood	150.5
Cattle and meat	24.7
Vegetables	24.1
Milk and cream	18.0
Leather and hides	17.1
Undressed furs	14.1
Wheat and flour	12.1

ANALYSIS OF THE TARIFF BILL

Important increases have also been proposed in the duties under the following schedules:

Schedule 1—Chemicals, Oils and Paints. The countries whose products will be most affected by increased rates are Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Schedule 2—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware. The countries most affected will be Germany, Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

Schedule 3—Metals and Manufactures of. The countries most affected will be France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Schedule 4—Wood and Manufactures of. There are to be substantial increases on cedar logs, shingles, and plywoods, all of which come from Canada.

Schedule 5—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures of. Since sugar from the Philippines and the Virgin Islands comes in free, Cuba will be the country most affected by the increased sugar duties.⁷

Schedule 9—Cotton Manufactures. The countries most affected will be the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy.

Schedule 10—Flax, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures of. The countries most affected

will be the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.

Schedule 11—Wool and Manufactures of. The countries most affected will be the United Kingdom and France.

Schedule 12—Silk Manufactures. The country most affected will be France. French imports will also feel the effects of the proposed increase under Schedule 13—Rayon Manufactures, now separated from the silk schedule, as a result of the growing importance of the artificial silk industry.

Schedule 15—Sundries. In this schedule one downward revision is proposed, on unfinished straw hats. These come chiefly from Italy and Japan. All the other changes proposed will raise the present rates. France and Germany will be affected by increases on leather gloves, artificial flowers, pencils, greeting cards; Sweden will be affected by a rise in the tariff on matches.

Schedule 16—Free List. Four commodities have been added to the free list. The countries affected will be France, Italy and Turkey.

What effect the new tariff will have upon American prosperity, it is impossible to predict. Some of the new duties proposed will undoubtedly protect American producers; some in doing this, would raise the price to the American consumer. Many of the increases may cause some distress and considerable irritation abroad. Many, again, are so trifling that it is probable that they will have little if any effect. In 1927, for example, our total imports of lard were valued at \$625. It is proposed, however, to protect the American producer of this commodity by an increase on lard from one cent to three cents a pound. The duty on corn, of which we imported in 1927 4,916,000 bushels, mainly from Argentina, is to be raised from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents a bushel. The domestic production of corn in that year was 2,786,288,000 bushels, and our exports of corn amounted to 13,428,000 bushels.

A detailed analysis of the tariff bill follows:

7. *Ibid.*

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS

Commodity	Unit	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin ¹	Duties		Increase or Decrease
		Quantity	Value	Duty Paid		Present Rate	Proposed Rate	
Citric acid	lb	71,291	\$ 18,515	\$ 12,119.47	Italy 98.5%	17¢	18¢	+
Tannic acid, tannin, and extract of nut-galls containing less than 50% tannic acid	lb	72,762	10,046	2,910.48	Not separated	4¢	6¢	+
Ditto, containing 50% or more tannic acid not medicinal	lb	58,204	17,099	5,820.40		10¢	12¢	+
Formic acid	lb	3,214,642	230,565	57,641.25	Germany 93.7%	25%	¼¢ lb	+
Tartaric acid	lb	2,757,937	618,624	165,476.22	Germany 66.6%	6¢	8¢	+
Nitric acid	lb	36,508	1,490	.....	Not separated	Free	½¢	+
Oxalic acid	lb	1,843,732	98,657	110,623.92	Germany 97.3%	4¢	6¢	+
Phosphoric acid ...	lb	637,412	67,366	12,748.24	Not separated	2¢	3 ½¢	+
Ammonium carbonate	lb	786,361	48,684	11,795.42	Not separated	1 ½¢	2¢	+
Barium carbonate precipitated	lb	9,836,188	119,014	98,361.88	All barium compounds; Germany 84.7%	1¢	1 ½¢	+
Barium chloride ...	lb	3,154,853	45,285	39,435.66		1 ¼¢	2¢	+
Mercury compound (calomel, etc.) ...	lb	45,506	51,193	23,036.85	Not separated	45%	22¢+25% ²	+
Whiting, or paris white, dry, ground or bolted	tons	31,816	199,937	49,984.25	Not separated	25%	.4¢ lb	+
Metacresol, orthocresol and paracresol, 90% or more pure	lb	174,094	35,054	26,208.18	Not separated	7¢+40%	3 ½¢+20%	—
Casein compounds, finished articles ...	lb	74,799	196,510	79,047.10	Not separated	40¢+25%	40¢+50%	+
Edible gelatin, valued under 40¢ a lb.	lb	2,477,258	481,886	183,081.23	Netherlands 52.7%; Belgium 21.5%	3 ½¢+20%	5¢+20%	+
Gelatin, inedible and manufactures of, valued under 40¢ a lb.	lb	705,258	124,409	35,460.67	Germany 42%; ³ Belgium 33.6%	1 ½¢+20%	2¢+25%	+
Glue, glue size and fish glue, less than 40¢ a lb.	lb	9,143,264	689,895	275,127.96	United Kingdom ⁴ 37.3%; Germany 13.1%	1 ½¢+20%	2¢+25%	+
Gelatin, glue, glue size, etc., over 40¢ a lb.	lb	727,565	636,725	178,274.55	Not separated	7¢+20%	8¢+25%	+
Magnesium sulphate or epsom salts ...	lb	11,620,675	60,527	58,103.38	Germany 95.8% ⁵	½¢	1¢	+
Magnesium oxide .	lb	259,357	48,093	9,077.50		3 ½¢	7¢	+
Synthetic camphor.	lb	2,941,286	1,276,875	176,477.16	Germany 88.3%	6¢	1¢	—
Linseed oil	lb	6,360,283	432,415	209,889.34	Netherlands 86%	3.3¢	4.16¢	+
Olive oil, pkgs. less than 40 lbs.	lb	42,262,890	9,782,242	3,169,710.75	Italy 90.2%	7 ½¢	8 ½¢	+
Soya-bean oil	lb	11,515,027	713,657	287,875.68	Kwantung 80.8%	2 ½¢	5¢	+
Palm kernel oil ...	lb	43,127,657	3,548,986	.....	United Kingdom 68.2%; Germany 30.8%	Free	1¢	+

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Same oil	lb	1,704,129	\$203,413	\$	Netherlands 37%; Denmark 25.9%	Free	3¢	+
ool grease, crude and refined	lb	10,926,817	429,963	64,220.01	Germany 59.5%; United Kingdom 28.7%	½¢ to 1¢	1¢ to 3¢	+
artists' paints or colors, N. S. P. F. ⁸	lb	318,694	272,911	109,164.40	Not separated	40%	40% + ½¢ to 2¢	+
recipitated barium sulphate, blanc fixe	lb	4,799,205	107,179	47,992.05	Not separated	1¢	1¼¢	+
ermillion reds	lb	108,076	127,806	30,261.28	Not separated	28¢	22¢ + 20%	+
one and barium sulphide combinations, or lithopone	lb	15,957,900	656,166	279,263.25	Netherlands 73.6%	1¾¢	1¾¢ + 20% ⁹	+
otassium perchlorate	lb	269,219	18,854	4,038.29	Germany ⁶ 95.9%	1½¢	2¼¢	+
otassium nitrate or saltpeter refined .	lb	8,429,036	347,290	42,145.18	Chile ⁷	½¢	5½¢	+
otassium permananate	lb	319,332	26,931	12,773.28	Not separated	4¢	6¢	+
odium formate	lb	17,972	984	359.44	Not separated	2¢	2¾¢	+
odium sulphate, anhydrous	ton	2,569	65,695	5,138.00	Not separated	\$2	\$4	+
odium phosphate	lb	16,770,555	395,402	83,852.78	Not separated	½¢	1¢ to 2¢ ¹⁰	+
ilico fluoride	lb	3,235,982	95,872	23,968.00	Not separated	25%	1¾¢	+
otato starch	lb	27,272,048	1,006,173	477,260.84	Netherlands 75.8% of all starch . . .	1¾¢	2½¢	+
tarch, N. S. P. F. ⁸	lb	1,343,960	82,267	13,439.60		1¢	1½¢	+
trychnine, and all salts of strychnine	oz.	128,632	37,829	19,294.80	Not separated	15¢	20¢	+
ar and pitch of wood	bbl.	18,745	141,130	. . . . .	Not separated	Free	1¢ lb	+
dextrine, from potato starch or flour	lb	1,502,808	74,029	33,813.18	Not separated	2¼¢	3¢	+
dextrine, N. S. P. F., ⁸ burnt starch or British gum . .	lb	29,818	2,119	372.73	Not separated	1¼¢	2¢	+

1. The percentages in this column were calculated from table No. 6, "General Imports, 1927," Vol. I of *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*; unless specially noted, they are percentages of the total quantity imported. Other import figures are taken from table No. 9, "Imports entered for Consumption—Calendar Year 1927."

This leaves out free supplies for vessels, and for diplomatic officers.

2. At 1927 average value of mercury compound, changed duty is neither increase nor decrease.

3. All gelatin and manufactures of whatever value.

4. All glue, glue size, etc., of whatever value.

5. All magnesium compounds.

6. Chlorate and perchlorate.

7. Refined saltpeter not given here. Chile largest supplier of crude saltpeter.

8. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

9. If containing more than 30 per cent zinc sulphide.

10. Pyro-phosphate excepted.

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Bricks, N. S. P. F. ⁷	M.	94,572	\$538,000	\$	Belgium 82.6%	Free	\$1.25 a M. plain and 5% or not less than \$1.50 a M. glazed or decorated	+

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Tiles ¹	no.	5,254,871	\$1,077,424	\$.....		Germany 46.8%	Free	Increase on all classes of tiles	+
Cement, Roman, Portland and other hydraulic	bbl.	1,785,707	2,550,516	.....		Belgium 83.3%		8¢ per 100 lbs.	+
Non-vitrified crockery, earthenware, stoneware	doz.	.....	7,984,067	3,915,896.60		Germany 15.9%; United Kingdom 46.1%; Italy 12.1% ²	Free 45% Decorated 50%	Unpainted 10¢ + 45% Decorated 10¢ + 50%	+
China and porcelain .....	..	.....	12 453,209	8,503,556.55		Germany ² 36.6%; Japan 32.8%; France 11.3%	50 to 70%	60% + 10¢ per doz. pieces Decorated 70% + 10¢ per doz. pieces	+
Graphite or plumbago, crystalline lump, chip or dust	lb	12,231,858	390,882	78,164.40		Mexico ³ 36.1%; Ceylon 34.2%	20%	25%	+
Mica, unmanufactured	lb	558,595	374,921	93,730.25		Canada 44.5%; British India 27.8%	25%	2¢ + 25%	+
Talcum, steatite or soapstone, French chalk, ground, except toilet preparations	lb	49,286,223	447,256	111,814.00		Canada 38.2%; Italy 32.6%; France 25%	25%	¾¢	+
Glass articles and utensils for chemical, biological and experimental purposes .....	.....	.....	533,635	346,862.75		Germany ² 84.6%	65%	85%	+
Illuminating glassware .....	.....	.....	983,086	589,851.60		Czechoslovakia ⁴ 74.3%	60%	65%	+
Tableware, blown or partly blown, colored, cut, engraved, etc. ....	.....	.....	861,395	473,766.70		Czechoslovakia ^{2 4} France, Italy	55%	60%	+
Cylinder, crown and sheet glass .....	.....	.....	3,281,195	1,420,641.99		Belgium ⁵ 53.7%; Czechoslovakia 31.7%	1 ¼¢ to 2 ½¢ per lb	1 7/8¢ to 3 ¾¢	+
Plate glass .....	.....	.....	4,603,838	2,671,215.24		Belgium ² 63%		General Increase ⁶	+
Optical glass	lb	196,121	206,377	92,869.65		Not separated	45%	50%	+
Electric lamp bulbs	no.	16,483,306	168,661	33,732.20		Netherlands 85.8%	20%	30%	+
Stained or painted glass windows ...	sq. ft.	97,840	292,554	146,277.00		Not separated	50%	60%	+
Granite, hewn, dressed or polished	lb	8,720,463	319,644	159,822.00		Italy ^{5, 2} 30.3%; Sweden 19%	50%	60%	+
Granite, rough ...	cu. ft.	188,395	257,470	28,259.25		Finland 14.5%	15¢	25¢ per cu. ft.	+

1. From "general imports."

2. Percentage of value, not quantity.

3. All graphite and plumbago, not merely crystalline lumps, chip or dust, not separated.

4. New classification, not separated in 1924 figures.

5. All other monumental stone, except marble, breccia and onyx. Mostly granite.

6. Cf. p. 38-39 of Report to Accompany H. R. 2667.

7. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Wolframsten ore and concentrates	lb	2,170,657	\$540,409	\$976,795.65		Not separated	45¢	50¢	+
Wire rods, valued over 4¢ a lb	lb	959,024	58,906	5,754.14		Sweden 32.5 %; France 25.1 % ²	.6¢	20%	+
Cover-wire cloth mesh finer than 10 wires per inch	sq. ft.	323,472	56,424	22,430.00		Not separated	35% to 45%	40% to 50%	+
Nails, weighing over 5 lbs. each	lb	676,815	46,983	10,998.25		Not separated	1½¢	3¢	+
Cast iron pipe	lb	183,151,740	2,609,401	521,880.20		France 77.7%	20%	30%	+
Iron and steel chains for machines	lb	543,617	121,232	42,431.20		Not separated	35%	40%	+
Umbrella ribs and tubes	doz	72,483	212,677	106,338.50		Not separated	50%	60%	+
Spring-beard and crochet needles	M.	4,426	21,761	13,794.30	Germany ^{3,4} 88.8%	\$1.15 + 40% \$2 + 50%	\$1.50 + 50% \$2 + 60%	+	+
Knitting needles	M.	5,135	59,844	40,192.00					
Other needles, N. S. P. F. ⁵	M.	4,366	11,185	5,033.25					
Pens, other than gold	gross	730,755	287,911	87,690.60	United Kingdom ^{1,4} 88.5%	12¢	18¢	+	+
Pens, with nib and barrel in one piece	gross	4,338	7,686	650.70		15¢	20¢	+	+
Surgical instruments and parts, needles . . . . .	..	.....	414,645	186,590.25	Germany ⁴ 83%	45%	70%	+	+
Dental instruments and parts . . . . .	..	.....	141,605	49,561.75		35%	60%	+	+
Pliers, pliers and pincers	doz.	170,103	271,979	163,187.40		60%	60% + 10¢ to 20¢ each ⁶	+	+
Pen knives, etc., less than 40¢ a doz.	no.	3,577,953	99,606	85,582.53		Germany 93.4%	1¢ + 50%	2¢ + 50%	+
Textile machinery, N. S. P. F. ⁵	lb	2,923,107	696,209	243,673.15		United Kingdom 57.9 %; Germany 28.1 %	35%	40%	+
Pistols, value less than \$4 each	no.	27,146	78,230	76,959.00		Not separated	55% + \$1.25	55% + \$2	+
Aluminum foil under 6/1,000" thickness	lb	1,094,791	627,918	219,771.30		Not separated	35%	40%	+
Gold leaf, unmounted	leaf	3,667,121	44,358	20,169.17		Not separated	.55¢	.825¢	+
Tinsel wire	lb	43,611	26,251	5,241.76	France 53 %; Germany 45.3 %	6¢ + 10%	6¢ + 20%	+	+
Lamé or lahn	lb	709,292	387,686	120,094.72		6¢ + 20%	6¢ + 30%	+	+
Bullions and metal threads	lb	945,623	1,289,088	507,918.18		6¢ + 35%	6¢ + 45%	+	+
Beltings, etc., of tinsel wire . . . . .	..	.....	93,135	41,910.75		Not separated	45%	55%	+
Fabrics, ribbons, tassels of tinsel, etc.. . . . .	..	.....	2,051,957	1,128,576.35		France ⁴ 90.4 %	55%	65%	+
New types	lb	155,649	72,619	14,523.80		Not separated	20%	30%	+

1. All pens and penholders.

2. All wire rods.

3. All needles, except hand-sewing and darning needles.

4. Percentage of value, not quantity.

5. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

6. Except slip joint pliers, still 60 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Logs of fir, spruce, Western hemlock. M. ft.	M. ft.	199,094	\$2,856,513	\$121,540.00		Canada	\$1.00 M. ft. free if imported from country without export restrictions	\$1.00 M. ft. free if imported for making pulp	0
Cedar, (except Spanish cedar) .. M. ft.	M. ft.	23,941	405,250	12,677.00		Canada	\$1.00 M. ft.	25%	+
Shingles	M.	1,964,961	6,692,975	.....		Canada	Free	25%	+
Plywoods	sq. ft.	1,176,719	34,399	11,466.33		Not separated	33 1/3%	40%	+
Porch and window blinds, chair seats, curtains of bamboo, etc., N. S. P. F. ¹ .....	..	.....	59,648	24,909.80		Not separated	35% plain 45% painted	50% all	+

1. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

SCHEDULE 5—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Cane sugar, total..	lb	Free ¹ 1,074,198,285	\$48,281,615	\$.....		Philippines 99%	General increase		+
		Dutiable 7,401,710,999	210,677,206	130,043,897.28		Cuba 99.3%	General increase		+
95° Sugar	lb	3,048,565,694	87,795,225	52,679,936.55		Cuba ²	2.16¢	2.87¢	+
96° Sugar	lb	3,821,669,236	106,345,702	67,454,917.31		Cuba ²	2.206¢	3¢	+

1. Free sugar is that which comes from the Philippines or the Virgin Islands, or is for the supply of vessels.

2. All but an insignificant amount comes from Cuba. Under the reciprocity agreement with that country, the duty is reduced by 20 per cent.

SCHEDULE 6—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Leaf tobacco unstemmed	lb	6,250,904	\$13,867,346	\$13,046,010.60		Netherlands 96.2%	\$2.10	\$2.50	+
Leaf tobacco stemmed	lb	348	568	873.40			\$2.75	\$3.15	+

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Imports, 1927		Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
				Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
attle	lb	240,800,505	\$15,210,164	\$3,725,552.42		Canada 80.5%; Mexico 19.1% ⁴	1½¢ to 2¢	2¢ to 2½¢	+
ef, fresh	lb	34,844,087	4,303,390	1,045,322.61		Canada 89.4%	3¢	6¢	+
al, fresh	lb	7,464,087	1,093,847	223,922.61		Canada 85.8%	3¢	6¢	+
utton	lb	523,281	38,544	13,082.03		Canada 22%; New Zealand 70.9%	2½¢	5¢	+
leep, except for reeding	no.	28,598	224,792	57,196.00		Canada 51.2%; Mexico 48.8%	\$2	\$3	+
ogs, except for reeding	lb	35,883,850	4,041,153	179,419.25		Canada 99.9%	½¢	2¢	+
resh pork	lb	14,470,151	2,888,762	108,526.13		Canada 99.8%	¾¢	2½¢	+
acon, ham, pickled ork, etc.	lb	7,043,837	2,419,690	140,876.74		Not separated	2¢	3¼¢	+
ilk	gal.	4,493,067	748,166	112,326.68		Canada 99.9%	2½¢	5¢	+
ream	gal.	4,843,138	7,606,071	968,267.60		Canada 99.9%	20¢	48¢	+
utter	lb	8,456,397	2,873,177	1,014,767.64		New Zealand 40.3%; United Kingdom 31.7%; Denmark 13%	12¢	14¢	+
heese	lb	80,808,016	24,702,668	6,515,703.01		Italy 40%; Switzerland 23.9%; Canada 16.6%	5¢—but not less than 25%	7¢—but not less than 35%	+
ish	lb	Free 73,446,027	6,660,636	.....		Canada 47.8%; Norway 12.1%; Mexico 11.5%	General Increase		+
	lb	Dutiable 238,681,769	28,199,758	5,372,345.20					
eggs in shell	doz.	249,800	74,808	19,984.00		Hong Kong 94.3%	8¢	10¢	+
ard	lb	3,796	625	37.96		Not separated	1¢	3¢	+
ard compound ...	lb	1,256	216	50.24		Not separated	4¢	5¢	+
elindeer meat ...	lb	3,657	1,070	146.28		Not separated	4¢	6¢	+
Sour milk and but- termilk	gal.	99,472	31,095	994.42		Not separated	1¢	1¾¢	+
Condensed a n d evaporated milk, unsweetened	lb	2,089,342	176,689	20,893.42		Canada 62.5%	1¢	1.4¢	+
Condensed a n d evaporated milk, sweetened	lb	289,741	24,639	4,263.46		Netherlands 68.2%	1½¢	2¼¢	+
Condensed a n d evaporated milk, N. S. P. F. ⁵	lb	896,227	86,682	12,317.53		Not separated	1-¾¢	2¢	+
Whole milk powder	lb	2,745,838	488,767	82,375.14		Canada 56.2%; Netherlands 41.8%	3¢	4¾¢	+
Skimmed milk pow- der	lb	3,296,893	236,430	49,453.40		Not separated	1½¢	2½¢	+
Cream powder	lb	11,294	3,721	767.44		Canada 97.8%	7¢	10½¢	+
Malted milk, etc. ..	lb	1,259	340	66.00			20%	30%	+
Poultry, live	lb	1,629,875	388,194	48,895.05		Canada 99.5%	3¢	6¢	+
Poultry, dead	lb	4,143,745	1,351,926	339,222.87		Argentina 44.1%; Austria 25.6%	6¢ to 35%	10¢	+

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Whole eggs, egg yolk, egg albumen frozen or preserved, N. S. P. F. ⁵	lb	7,173,650	\$1,205,434	\$430,420.00	China 94.6%	6¢	8¢	+	
Buckwheat	lb	3,016,355	51,866	3,016.36	Canada 93.3%	10¢ per 100 lbs.	25¢	+	
Corn	bu.	4,916,615	3,906,699	737,492.25	Argentina 94.4%	15¢	25¢	+	
Cleaned rice, other than patra	lb	26,203,874	1,176,784	524,077.48	Hong Kong 48.3%	2¢	2½¢	+	
Wheat	bu.	21,299	27,443	8,945.58	Canada 99.9%	30¢ to 42¢	42¢ to 63¢	+	
Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, etc. ..	lb	3,533,670	333,598	70,579.64	Italy 73.2%	2¢	3¢	+	
Maraschino cherries and other preserved cherries ..	lb	2,583,160	361,013	144,405.20	Italy 79.4%	40%	40% + 5½¢	+	
Grapefruit	lb	872,835	24,891	7,413.93	Cuba 85.9%	1¢	1½¢	+	
Candied citron or citron peel	lb	2,683,659	375,102	120,764.66	Italy 61.8%	4½¢	6¢	+	
Orange peel, preserved ²	lb	670,963	63,773	33,548.15	Not separated	5¢	8¢	+	
Lemon peel preserved ²	lb	566,096	50,679	28,304.80	Not separated	5¢	8¢	+	
Olives, ripe, in the brine	gal.	146,896	96,906	29,379.20 }	Spain 88.6%	20¢	30¢	+	
Olives, ripe dried ..	lb	4,880,826	449,048	195,233.04 }		4¢	5¢	+	
Tulip, lily and narcissus bulbs, lily of the valley pips ..	no.	116,608,789	4,969,743	233,217.58	Netherlands 78.4%	\$4 per M.	\$6 per M.	+	
Corn grits and similar products	lb	11,285	520	28.38	Cuba 81%	30¢ per 100 lbs.	50¢ per 100 lbs.	+	
Apricots, green or ripe, dried or in brine	lb	55,596	3,472	277.98	Not separated	½¢	2¢ dried	+	
Almonds in shell ..	lb	419,360	46,770	19,919.60	Spain 47.9%; France 29.6%	4¾¢	5½¢	+	
Almonds, shelled ..	lb	17,596,244	6,506,324	2,463,471.92	Spain 50.1%; Italy 43%	14¢	16½¢	+	
Brazil nuts in shell	lb	23,283,122	2,103,948	232,831.22 }	Brazil 96.8%	1¢	2¢	+	
Brazil nuts, shelled	lb	1,497,336	439,734	14,973.36 }		1¢	6¢	+	
Filberts in shell ..	lb	9,306,839	1,156,957	232,670.98	Italy 63.9%; Spain 17.9%; Turkey 12.6%	2½¢	5¢	+	
Filberts, shelled ...	lb	6,020,425	1,224,472	301,021.25	Turkey 66.3%; France 13.7%	5¢	10¢	+	
Figs	lb	26,963,554	1,868,477	539,271.08 }	Turkey in Asia 59.5%; Portugal 13.1%	2¢	5¢	+	
Figs, prepared or preserved	lb	356,923	28,046	9,816.10 }		35%	40%	+	
Peanuts in shell ..	lb	3,972,716	158,845	119,181.48	China 91.1%	3¢	4¼¢	+	
Peanuts, shelled ..	lb	31,461,763	1,415,782	1,258,470.52	China 94.6%	4¢	7¢	+	
Walnuts in shell ..	lb	12,194,285	1,471,896	487,771.40	Italy 37.7%; China 26.1%; France 23.8%	4¢	5¢	+	
Walnuts, shelled ..	lb	17,315,546	5,881,974	2,077,865.52	France 44.8%; China 38.2%	12¢	15¢	+	

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease Commodity
ther edible nuts						1¢	5¢ unshelled	
N. S. P. F. ⁵	lb	3,901,354	\$932,024	\$39,613.54	Brit. India 58.8%	1¢	10¢ shelled	+
laxseed	bu.	22,008,363	38,416,260	8,803,345.20	Argentina 88.7%	40¢	63¢	+
oya beans	lb	4,189,168	162,642	20,945.84	Not separated	½¢	2¢	+
lalfa seeds ³	lb	3,602,202	718,764	144,088.08	Canada 99.8%	4¢	5¢	+
lsike clover	lb	5,313,424	1,347,401	212,536.96	Canada 99%	4¢	5¢	+
ed clover	lb	7,144,931	1,533,341	285,797.24	France 82%	4¢	6¢	+
eans, ripe	lb	2,472,584	129,432	10,354.96	Cuba 81.2%	½¢	3 ½¢	+
					Japan 32.1%; France 20%; Italy 11.3%; Belgium 10.7%	1 ¾¢	2 ½¢	+
eans, dried	lb	72,198,701	2,508,165	1,263,114.06	Not separated	1¢	2¢	+
eas, green	lb	9,223,797	452,882	92,233.89	Canada 34%; Mexico 29.5%	1¢	1 ¾¢	+
eas, dried	lb	19,503,223	813,488	195,031.83	France 87.2%	45%	60%	+
ushrooms	lb	6,855,726	1,978,426	890,291.70	Egypt 43.9%; Spain 42.8%	1¢	2¢	+
onions	lb	120,588,046	2,661,981	1,205,851.70	Spain 58.5%; Chile 15.7%; Italy 13.7%	2¢	1 ½¢	—
arlic	lb	2,762,680	156,199	55,253.60	Mexico 79.5%	½¢	3¢	+
tomatoes	lb	132,090,325	4,542,894	643,789.15	Italy 98.7%	15%	40%	+
tomatoes, canned .	lb	93,802,716	5,202,036	780,244.50	Mexico 26.4%; ⁴ Cuba 25.4%; Canada 21.8%	25%	50%	+
resh vegetables, N. S. P. F. ⁵	lb	59,969,198	2,293,810	536,534.70	Not separated	3¢	4¢	+
acorns, chicory, dandelion root, etc.	lb	725,507	31,210	21,765.21	Canada 92.9%	12¢	25¢	+
urnips	lb	112,049,291	668,334	134,459.15	Not separated	Free	\$10 ton	+
room corn	ton	17	2,465	.....	Not separated	3¢	6¢	+
White clover	lb	947,223	217,777	28,416.69	Not separated	2¢	5¢	+
Blue grass	lb	708,708	88,122	14,174.16	Canada 95%	5¢	75¢	+
rish potatoes	lb	305,292,233	5,187,623	1,521,423.72	Netherlands 65.9%	2¢	3¢	+
ocoa and chocolate unsweetened	lb	2,924,393	400,173	76,249.44		17 ½%	40%	+
ocoa and chocolate sweetened	lb	3,331,180	1,110,008	194,495.08				

1. Imports from the Virgin Islands are excluded from these totals.

2. Orange and lemon peel from Cuba are entered free. Cuban imports on these commodities are herefore omitted from this table.

3. All other grass seeds and clovers increased.

4. Percentage of value, not quantity.

5. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

SCHEDULE 8—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES
Minor changes of no significance

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

Commodities	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Cotton yarns and warps	lb	3,247,912	\$3,733,128	\$1,048,613.04	United Kingdom 91.2%	General increase ³		
Cotton cloth, not bleached	lb	4,591,265	5,260,450	1,533,181.23	United Kingdom 91%	General increase		
Cotton cloth, bleached	lb	1,107,002	2,039,636	643,206.17	United Kingdom 47.5%; Switzerland 42.9%	General increase		

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927		Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid		Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Cotton cloth, colored, dyed, printed, etc.	lb	6,162,207	\$8,583,025	\$2,798,278.92	United Kingdom 53.4% ; Czechoslovakia 13.6%	General increase 25%	35%	+
Blankets	no.	622,007	277,122	69,280.50	Germany 90.1%			
Tracing cloth	sq. yd.	2,061,200	1,112,069	325,473.80	United Kingdom 86.6%	5¢ + 20%	30%	0
Filled or coated cotton cloths, N.S.P.F. ⁴	sq. yd.	634,159	123,341	43,692.97	United Kingdom 62% ¹	3¢ + 20%	35%	0
Waterproof cloth	sq. yd.	192,724	95,967	38,426.30		5¢ + 30%	40%	0
Oilcloth, except floors, and window hollandes	sq. yd.	621,068	169,665	52,565.04		3¢ + 20%	30%	0
Tapestries, etc. ....	....	.....	5,482,990	2,467,345.50	France 38.2% ² ; Germany 23%	45%	55%	+
Lamp, candle wicking	lb	7,592	4,808	1,360.20	Not separated	10¢ + 12½ %	30%	0
Boots, shoes and corset laces	lb	1,227	1,643	512.65	Not separated	15¢ + 20%	30%	0
Loom harness, etc. ..	lb	3,352	8,623	2,993.75	Not separated	25¢ + 25%	35%	0
Knit fabrics, made on warp knitting machines	lb	20,879	29,837	16,410.35	Not separated	55%	45%	-
Belts and Beltings..	....	.....	12,418	4,346.30	Not separated	35%	40%	+
Wearing apparel, N.S.P.F. ⁴ .....	....	.....	854,048	298,912.60	Not separated	35%	37½ %	+

1. All coated, filled, etc., cloth, except tracing cloth.
2. Percentage of value, not quantity.
3. Cf. p. 94 of Report to Accompany H. R. 2667.
4. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927		Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid		Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Flax straw	ton	32	\$ 3,396	\$ 64.00	Not separated	\$2	\$3	+
Flax, not hackled	ton	1,525	661,510	34,160.00	Not separated	1¢ lb.	1½ ¢ lb.	+
Flax, hackled	ton	1,692	1,142,107	75,801.60	United Kingdom 56%	2¢ lb.	3¢ lb.	+
Flax, noils	ton	427	80,615	7,173.00	Not separated	¾ ¢ lb.	1¢ lb.	+
Hemp, hackled	ton	409	172,910	18,323.20	Not separated	2¢ lb.	3¢ lb.	+
Yarns, single	lb	2,763,139	1,319,510	402,506.99	United Kingdom 80%	10¢ to 35¢	13¢ to 35%	+
Thread, twines, cords	lb	551,748	598,382	209,352.81	United Kingdom 80.2%	18½ ¢ to 56¢	21¼ ¢ to 59¢	+
Cordage of manila sisal and other hard fibres	lb dut.	5,528,037	781,933	40,846.08	United Kingdom 47.3% ; Netherlands 19%	¾ ¢	2½ ¢	+
Hemp cordage	lb	110,065	27,839	2,751.63	Not separated	2½ ¢	3¼ ¢	+
Table damask of vegetable fibre	lb	6,164,027	6,653,274	2,661,309.60	Czechoslovakia 43.7% ; United Kingdom 32.4%	40%	45%	+
Handkerchiefs vegetable fibre, hemmed doz.	doz.	3,505,441	3,819,353	1,718,708.85	United Kingdom 83.8%	45%	50%	+
Matting of coco fibre or rattan	sq. yd.	165,901	55,572	13,272.08	Not separated	8¢	10¢	+
Mats of coco fibre or rattan	sq. ft.	3,790,057	379,018	227,403.42	British India 94%	6¢	8¢	+

SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

Imports, 1927

Duties

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Wool of Angora goat (mohair) content	lb clean	3,431,549	\$1,860,438	\$1,063,780.19	Turkey 50.8%; S. Africa 42.7%	31¢	34¢	+
Wool of Cashmere goat, in grease content	lb clean	311,188	200,290	96,468.28	China 41.8%; Peru 37.9%	31¢	34¢	+
Wool, on skin content	lb clean	179	100	53.70		30¢	33¢	+
Wool wastes lb	lb	144,072	63,872	44,662.32	United Kingdom	31¢	34¢	+
Wool, netted waste lb	lb	12,584	7,182	3,020.16	64.6%	24¢	26¢	+
Wool, carbonized lb	lb	447,653	271,760	107,436.72		24¢	21¢	—
Wool, N.S.P.F. lb	lb	7,870,109	5,033,204	1,495,320.71	United Kingdom	19¢	21¢	+
Wool, thread, or yarn					78.7%			
Wool waste lb	lb	3,859,763	2,011,202	617,562.08		16¢	18¢	+
Wool, ungo and flocks lb	lb	315,040	97,748	23,628.00	United Kingdom	7½¢	8¢ to 10¢	+
Wool rags lb	lb	18,620,934	5,524,237	1,396,557.18	73.5%	7½¢	8¢ to 10¢	+
Wool, wools, wool and mohair lb	lb	399,461	545,455	332,224.52	United Kingdom	61.7%	General increase	+
Wool, woven fabrics lb	lb	11,072,762	21,994,387	15,742,222.56	United Kingdom	77.1%	General increase	+
Wool, fine fabrics lb	lb	411,631	994,744	662,024.40	Not separated	40¢+50%	44¢+ 50¢ to 55%	+
Wool, blankets lb	lb	836,033	699,161	445,119.55	Not separated	General increase		+
Wool, felts, not woven lb	lb	54,703	119,831	67,228.95	Not separated	18¢+30% to 37¢+40%	20¢+30% to 40¢+40%	+
Wool, fabrics, with fast edges less than 12" wide lb	lb	719	2,713	1,680.05	Not separated	45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Wool, knit fabrics, less than \$1 lb. lb	lb	720	572	444.80	Not separated	30¢+40%	33¢+40%	+
Wool, knit fabrics, more than \$1 lb. lb	lb	39,257	201,808	118,569.65	Not separated	45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Wool, hose and half hose not more than \$1.75 doz. lb	lb	14,500	23,289	13,371.15	United Kingdom	36¢+35%	40¢+35%	+
Wool, ditto, over \$1.75 lb	lb	699,611	2,448,152	1,538,900.95	76%	45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Wool, gloves, mittens not over \$1.75 doz. lb	lb	115,328	192,994	109,139.03		36¢+35%	40¢+35%	+
Wool, ditto, over \$1.75 doz. pr. lb	lb	56,444	146,410	98,604.80	Germany 82%	45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Wool, knit underwear not over \$1.75 lb. lb	lb	7,392	11,724	6,178.32		36¢+30%	40¢+30%	+
Wool, ditto, over \$1.75 lb	lb	26,810	90,283	57,206.00	United Kingdom	40.5%; 45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Wool, knit outerwear, other knit or crocheted articles lb	lb	423,286	1,029,197	1,148,914.30	Germany 18.3%; France 17.5%	36¢ to 45¢+ 40% to 50%	44¢ to 50¢+ 40% to 50%	+
Wool, wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, not more than \$2.00 a lb. lb	lb	2,416,257	3,684,647	2,053,760.48	Italy 50.7%; United Kingdom	24¢+40%	26¢+40%	+
Wool, ditto, \$2 but under \$4 a lb. lb	lb	946,747	2,577,183	1,443,756.45	24.8%	30¢+45%	33¢+45%	+
Wool, ditto, over \$4 lb	lb	470,395	3,178,569	1,800,962.25		45¢+50%	50¢+50%	+
Hats and hat bodies of wool felt lb	lb	1,421,754	2,529,486	1,427,979.18	Italy 56%	General increase		+
Carpets, etc. ....sq. yd.		3,309,281	21,667,492	11,441,383.70	Persia 25.3%; Turkey 12.7%; United Kingdom	25% to 40%	25% to 60%	+

1. Percentage of value, not quantity.

SCHEDULE 12—SILK MANUFACTURES

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Pile fabrics, plushes, velvets, chenilles, etc.	lb	818,726	\$5,123,298	\$3,073,978.80	France 65.5%	60%	60% to 75%	+
Thrown silk, not advanced more than singles, tram or organzine	lb	122	657	164.25	Not separated	25%	20%	-
Spun silk, etc., bleached, dyed or colored ¹	lb	54	354	159.30	Not separated	45%	50%	+

1. All silk manufactures "not specially provided for" are increased from 60 to 65 per cent.

SCHEDULE 13—RAYON MANUFACTURES¹

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Knit fabrics	lb	7,561	\$ 36,227	\$ 25,138.65	France 28.7% ² ; Italy 21.4%; Germany 20.3%	45¢+60%	65%	0
Knit goods	lb	17,853	81,752	57,085.05		45¢+60%	70%	0

1. H.R. 2667 provides a special schedule of rayon manufactures hitherto classified under silks.

2. All rayon manufactures except waste, yarns, and braids. Percentage of value, not quantity. The duties on the newly classified rayon manufactures have all been drastically increased. The proposed duties on most rayon manufactures are 45 cents per lb. plus from 60 to 70 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 14—PAPER AND BOOKS

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value	Duty Paid	Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
						Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Tissue papers, etc., weighing not over 6 lbs. per ream	lb	2,388,329	\$1,516,435	\$ 370,764.99	United Kingdom 31.8% ¹ ; Germany 23.9%; Japan 18.8%	6¢+15%	6¢+20%	+
Surface-coated paper, embossed, printed, or covered with metal, gelatin or flock	lb	884,699	374,237	103,431.75	Germany 59.5% ²	4½¢+17%	4½¢+18%	+
Ditto, covered with metal, weighing less than 15 lbs. per ream	lb	267,199	127,644	35,059.43		5¢+17%	5¢+20%	+
Plain basic paper for sensitizing for photographic processes	lb	624,521	135,594	39,074.73	Not separated	3¢+15%	5%	-
Sensitized paper	lb	3,289,595	931,281	284,944.05	Not separated	3¢+20%	30%	0
Lithographically printed labels and flaps	lb	164,954	166,399	45,086.26	France 38.4% ³ ; Germany 38%	25¢ to 30¢	30¢ to 40¢	+
Decalcomanias, over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets	lb	321,105	421,990	133,941.60	Germany 81.5%	22¢+15%	50¢+15%	+
Ditto, not over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets	lb	1,704	6,971	2,238.45		70¢+15%	\$1.40+15%	+

1. All tissue papers.

2. All surface-coated paper.

3. Includes cigar bands.

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

Commodity	Unit	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
		Quantity	Value	Duty Paid		Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Asbestos yarn	lb	338,083	\$ 107,485	\$ 32,245.50	Belgium 77.6% ¹	30%	40%	+
at braids, dyed, colored or stained....	yd.	66,810,956	561,245	112,240.48	Not separated	20%	25% ⁴	+
Mats of straw, etc., not blocked, colored or trimmed	no.	5,280,681	3,539,243	1,238,735.05	Italy 36.4%; Japan 30.9%	35%	25%	—
Mats of straw, etc., blocked or trimmed	no.	1,378,041	1,003,089	501,525.40	Japan 60.5%; Switzerland 25.4%	50%	50% + \$4.00 a doz.	+
Rooms	no.	315,140	10,724	1,608.60	Not separated	15%	25%	+
Tooth, toilet and other brushes, etc.		4,606,859	1,553,527	699,087.15	Japan 54.8%; Germany 39.5%	45%	50%	+
agate buttons	gross	2,274,941	187,392	28,108.80	Czechoslovakia 57.4% ² ; Germany 29.9%	15%	25% + 1½¢	+
Artificial cork in slabs, blocks, etc. ..	lb	4,112	1,069	246.72	Not separated	6¢	10¢	+
Cork, N.S.P.F. ⁵	gross		184,300	55,290.00	Not separated	30%	50%	+
Matches, in boxes of 100 or less	boxes	6,223,493	2,213,541	497,879.44	Sweden 60%	8¢	20¢	+
Matches, in other packages	M.	23,462	25,376	175.97	Sweden 46.3% ³	¾¢	2¢	+
Percussion caps and cartridges			72,318	21,695.40	Not separated	30%	40%	+
Artificial flowers, etc.			1,406,925	844,155.00	France 31% ³ ; Germany 53.8%	60% colored, dyed or painted	75%	+
Chamois skins and other leather			808,071	161,614.20	Not separated	20%	25%	+
Leather bags, boxes, satchels, etc.			2,953,094	885,928.20	Germany 47.4%	30%	35%	+
Leather bags, etc., fitted with bottles, etc.			730,832	328,874.40		45%	50%	+
Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared	lb	5,032,205	6,756,545	352,226.17	China 73.8%	7¢	3¢	—
Hides and skins of cattle			52,832,366		Argentina 43.6% ³ ; Canada 15.5%	Free	10%	+
Sole leather	lb	10,257,414	3,435,388		Canada 65.2% ³ ; United Kingdom 28.6%	Free	12½%	+
Harness leather	lb	1,195,215	472,957		Canada 96.9%	Free	12½%	+
Upper leather, cattle, calf, etc.			11,304,166		United Kingdom 26.2% ³ ; Canada 25.8%; Germany 20.9%; Netherlands 12.7%	Free	15%	+
Patent upper leather	sq. ft.	7,278,238	2,802,457		Canada 61.5%; Germany 28%	Free	15%	+
Leather cut into shapes for making shoes			466,978		Canada 89.6%	Free	10%	+
Leather footwear	pr.	1,940,030	5,607,728		United Kingdom 26.7% ³ ; Czechoslovakia 25.8%	Free	20%	+

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Saddles, harnesses, N.S.P.F. ⁵ and leather shoe laces, etc. ....	....	.....	\$ 194,093	\$.....		Not separated	Free	15%	+
Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, mouthpieces, etc. ....	....	.....	1,635,076	981,645.60		Not separated	60%	60% + 5¢ ea.	+
Candles	lb	1,018,917	210,233	42,046.60		Not separated	20%	35%	+
Gloves, wholly or in part leather	prs.	10,529,488	10,639,061	5,346,682.89		France 44.4%; Germany 29.1%	General	increase	+
Pipe organs and parts .....	....	.....	247,322	98,928.80		Not separated	40%	60%	+
Musical instrument cases	no.	32,045	31,785	12,714 00		Not separated	40%	50%	+
Violins, etc.	no.	107,517	343,438	227,705.96		Not separated	35% + \$1	35% + \$1.25	+
Violin strings, etc. ....	....	.....	128,305	51,322.00		Not separated	40%	60%	+
Phonograph needles M.		278,019	28,260	12,717.00		Not separated	45%	45% + 8¢	+
Mechanical pencils, gross		38,556	208,575	64,928.55	All pencils, etc., Germany 83.1%		45¢ + 20 to 25%	72¢ per doz. + 40%	+
Pencils, not metal and crayons and fusians	gross	176,627	469,750	196,919.65			45¢ + 25%	60¢ + 30%	+
Photographic dry plates	doz.	462,428	218,354	32,753.10		Not separated	15%	25%	+
Umbrellas, etc., covered with material other than lace, not embroidered	no.	607,817	152,619	61,047.60		Not separated	40%	60%	+

1. If colored, new tariff is 25c a dozen plus 25 per cent ad valorem. All asbestos manufactures.
2. Buttons of agate, horn or glass.
3. Value on percentage, not quantity.
4. Except Ramie braids which are decreased from 33 per cent to 20 per cent.
5. N.S.P.F. means "not specially provided for."

SCHEDULE 16—FREE LIST

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Imports, 1927			Principal Countries of Origin	Duties		
			Value	Duty Paid			Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase or Decrease
Argols, tartar or wine lees containing less than 90% of potassium bitartrate	lb	24,882,392	\$2,282,532	\$ 114,126.60		France 54.5%	5%	Free	—
Licorice root	lb	69,951,892	2,111,923	349,759.46		Turkey in Asia 32.6%; Soviet Russia 31.6%	½¢	Free	—
Buchu leaves	lb	86,692	21,169	8,669.20		Not separated	10¢	Free	—
Citron and citron peel crude, dried or in brine	lb	1,173,638	112,110	23,472.76		Italy 61.8%	2¢	Free	—